

ROAD & FARM IMPROVEMENT.

FOR HANDLING STONE.

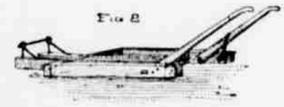
How an Excellent Barrow Can Be Made at Home at a Merely Nominal Expense.

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows a contrivance which will be found useful for handling stone or for moving other heavy or bulky material to which the ordinary wheelbarrow is not adapted. A ready-made stone-barrow costs three dollars, but the one illustrated can be made by the farmer himself, and besides the material will cost nothing but the work and a few cents for the blacksmith's services, if they are required. Use two pieces of 2x3-inch hardwood stuff 3 1/2 to 4 feet long for the main parts of the framework. At one



Fig. 1
HOMEMADE STONE BARROW.

end hang a solid old barrow wheel, with bearings of strap iron so as to have two or three inches of the wheel below the frame pieces. At the other end, bolt handles such as may be obtained from an old cultivator or shovel plow. The handles are bent out to the required position and held in place by a simple iron brace to strengthen both the frame and the handles. The handles should not be elevated too much at the ends, but be low and long enough to give sufficient leverage when lifting the barrow. Put on a floor of hard wood boards about 1 1/2 inches thick, making it, say, two feet wide and 25 to 27 inches long, and at the front arrange a sloping board behind the wheel. This board is held by screws or nails to a block attached outside of each



STRONGER, BUT HARDER TO MAKE. 2x3-inch frame piece; in the cut it is partially represented by a dotted line, and but one of the blocks that hold it is shown. The 2x3's may be placed as far apart as the length of the hub and axle of the wheel will allow. Screws or nails may be used to hold the flooring, and the durability of the bed will be increased if two or three flat iron strips, drilled with holes for the screws or nails, are used as washers, running the full length of bed and up on the front board. In Fig. 2 another kind of frame is shown, which is stronger but more difficult to make. Four 2x3-inch pieces are used, and they are braced together with a 2x3 and 3x1 1/2 crosspiece. The two middle frame pieces are mortised with 2x1-inch tenons into the rear crosspiece, and the crosspiece is mortised into the side frame pieces in like manner. The front crosspiece has a two-inch slot cut where it crosses each center piece and the center pieces each have a one-inch slot to receive the crosspiece. As is illustrated in this cut, wooden handles may be used if iron ones are not at hand.—J. G. Allhouse, in Ohio Farmer.

Getting a Supply of Humus.

On most farms the rush of getting out the manure for the spring planting is over, and it's time to begin to save manure to draw out after harvest. If there is no manure shed on the place scrape all the scatterings of the barnyard and feed lots into a pile, get the old stack bottoms that are too wet or rotted for bedding over them and then pile the manure as made from day to day on the whole mass. If a few hogs could be let loose on the pile each day a small amount of shelled corn scattered over the mass would lead the swine to work over the whole, and before the summer was past there would be a nice lot of humus in good shape for plowing under when drawn out. Besides the stack yards, feed lots and all the farmyard surroundings would be taster for the general cleaning up.

Earmarks of a Good Farm.

But wherever he lives, north or south or in the center of the state, there are characteristics, earmarks, so to speak, by which the farm of the up to date farmer is quickly recognized. It has a tidy appearance, the fences are in order. The gates are on their hinges and swing free. There are no weeds by the roadside. His house and barns are painted. The doors of his barns are hooked shut or open, they are never left swinging. His animals are never calling for water, nor his windmill for oil. Such a farm is a benediction to the neighborhood and a benediction to its occupants.—Joseph Carter, in Farmers' Review.

Cultivation of Cocoa.

A traveler in South Africa, where the cocoa tree is largely cultivated, speaks of the great care with which the young plants have to be protected from the sun, which if very strong is fatal to them. To secure this protection the planters shield them by banana trees and plantain trees, the broad leaves of which give them the needed shade. And even when they are fully grown they need protection, which is given by trees known as "immortels," or, as the planters call them, "the mother of the cocoa." Thus the whole cocoa plantation has a sort of canopy.

CAUSE OF GOOD ROADS.

In All Parts of New York It Is Proving as It Never Has Prospered Before.

The action of the board of supervisors of this county in recommending the building of 33 miles of good road under the state aid plan, and the appropriation of the county's share of money for the improvement of four miles of road on which estimates had already been made, bring the matter of good roads to a practical test where it has heretofore been a theoretical proposition.

It shows the growth of good road sentiment which is shared all over the state. The Utica Press printed in a canal town, conceding that the good roads sentiment has a majority over the canal sentiment, and it suggests that: "In case the legislature fails to sanction the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing the appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the further improvement of the canals, there may be a chance for the proposition in reference to good roads. There is undoubtedly more sentiment favorable to road improvement than to canal improvement. As road improvement would be shared by all the counties in the state, it is practically certain that there would be popular approval of an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 to carry on this movement."

Certainly here is more argument for a tax on the New York farmer to get his products to market than there is to tax him for getting the products of his western competitor to market. The legislature has probably refused to sanction the submission of the canal proposition, and if it remains in its present determination the way is clear for the submission of the \$20,000,000 proposition for good roads, as both subjects could not be submitted in one year. It is believed that the people would accept the good roads proposition, in which all would receive equal benefit.

The legislature is pretty sure at least to grant \$600,000 this year to the state's fund for aid in building good roads. It is an epoch of good road building. The legislature has passed several acts favorable to securing better roads. There is the O'Brien bill, which provides a county option plan, whereby any county may adopt the most modern system of caring for its roads and bridges. It codifies the present laws, provides for the cash system, a county engineer and the proper care of bridges and the contracting therefor. The Green compulsory adoption of cash road tax system has reached third reading in the senate, and the bill to compel the use of wide tires after 1905 is on general orders in the senate.

Assemblyman O'Brien, of Clinton, has also passed his bill to allow villages to bond themselves and thus raise money for the purchase of a steam roller, stone crusher and engine, and other roadmaking machinery. This bill has met with no opposition.

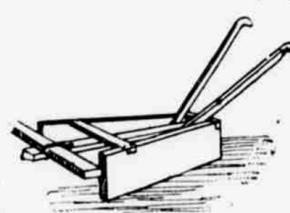
One of the best of good roads measures is that introduced by Assemblyman Plank, of St. Lawrence county, which has been signed by the governor, and is a law. It provides a measure for localities that object to the more expensive requirements of the Higbie law. It is an amendment of the Fuller law of 1898, and gives towns adopting the money system of highway improvement 50 per cent. bonus from the state treasury, instead of 25 per cent. This law takes effect immediately. Towns which have or do adopt the money system will get an immediate benefit on future work. W. Pierpont White, of Oneida, who is a leader of the good roads movement, says that this law will go far toward intelligent improvement and work on all county roads.

This seems to be an era of good roads. Those that have been made create demand for more. The money cost is great, but the cities and villages pay it and it is converted into labor in the rural districts, and the good road remains as the result.—Watertown (N. Y.) Times

A POTATO COVERER.

As a Tool for the Purpose Made Evident by Its Name It Certainly Has No Superior.

I have for years used a potato coverer that is made entirely of wood and at little expense. The boards that do the covering are 1x10x22, nine inches apart at the rear end, and 24 in front. I use two horses, going



FOR COVERING POTATOES.

stride the row. The tongue is in one piece, and is bolted in so as to make the implement run smooth without too much work for the driver. The weight on the handles regulates the depth of the covering. It scrapes in the surface dirt, leaves a ridge to harrow down, and kills the weeds just before the potatoes come through. I have tried different cultivators with covering attachments, but they do not give such perfect work. As a tool just to cover potatoes, the above has no equal.—Epitomist.

Sprouts of red raspberries outside the hills or rows, which ever way you train yours, should be treated as weeds and hoed or plowed up when very young.

GIVER OF MILLIONS.

So Modest That His Fame Has Never Gone Abroad.

William Deering's Beneficence Has Been Extensive and Soon He May Give Another Million to Northwestern University.

Reports that William Deering, the well-known harvester manufacturer of Chicago, has in contemplation a gift of \$1,000,000 to Northwestern university, bring to light the fact that while this philanthropist has been continuously for 20 years given thousands of dollars to educational institutions, churches and charities his beneficence practically has been kept a secret.

While he can hardly be placed beside Rockefeller in the total sums he has given, it is known that he has given away fortunes. Small, struggling colleges or churches, particularly of the Methodist denomination, for Mr. Deering always has been a warm supporter of the Methodist church and its institutions, have been helped by him when confronted with debts or mortgages without the fact being flashed over the wire and becoming public through the newspapers.

Some time ago Mr. Deering heard that his native town in Maine would like to have a library. He immediately wrote out a check sufficient to purchase one and maintain it without putting any obligations on the city.

Garrett Biblical institute, affiliated with Northwestern university, has been the recipient at various times of Mr. Deering's generosity. He has been president of the board of trustees of the institute and also held the same position on the university board. At one time he gave \$5,000 to a seminary at Omarga, Ill. He endowed and built Fisk hall, which is occupied by the preparatory school at the university and built Willard hall, the girls' dormitory at Evanston, where the university is located.

He has regularly given from \$2,000 to \$5,000 to the city missionary and



WILLIAM DEERING.
(Chicago Philanthropist Who Does Much Good by Stealth.)

church extension societies in Chicago to support evangelistic work. He has given \$150,000 to Wesley hospital, in Chicago, to erect a new building and make it a first-class medical institution. The hospital also is a Methodist institution. Northwestern university has received many times valuable land from Mr. Deering, which netted handsome returns. The sums of money to Northwestern university range from \$20,000 to \$100,000, all given since the institution was founded. There are many other gifts that would make a long list.

Mr. Deering is the oldest and wealthiest friend of the university and the announcement that there will be a donation of \$1,000,000 for endowment does not cause much surprise. According to information the gift is to be presented as soon as President James, who recently left the University of Chicago to assume management at Evanston, is found to meet Mr. Deering's approval, after reasonable time, from the viewpoint of the institution's welfare. The period of probation will not be long, as the manner in which President James grasped the situation as he found it has gone far to convince friends of the university that its future is safe with him.

Negotiations under way for the affiliation of Hedding college at Abington, Ill., with the Northwestern, are taken as an indication of the policy of expansion the institution is to pursue under the presidency of Dr. James. For some time Mr. Deering has been in poor health. Recently he transferred to his sons his interest in the immense harvesting machine plant, and the real estate on which it stands, with the expressed intention of withdrawing from active business cares.

Marriage in Hindostan.

In Hindostan the arrangements for a wedding are made by the parents of the bride and bridegroom, who, when the alliance is agreed upon very likely behold one another for the first time. Then there is no appearance of reluctance about the bride, who playfully skips toward her future husband and seats herself beside him. The priest's part is to tie a corner of the bride's veil to the bridegroom's shawl, and this simple proceeding makes them legally husband and wife.

Engine Elopement with Him.

During the inspection of a new express engine at Louborg, on the Kiev-Poltava line, in Russia, an elderly priest mounted the foot-plate and inadvertently set the engine in motion. Messages were telegraphed along the line to keep it clear and eventually the engine came to a stop for want of water. The priest went mad with fright.

MARKED PLAYING CARDS.

Pack Which Is Considered a Marvel of Its Kind Captured in New York City.

The paraphernalia captured in the room in the New York flat where Pat Masterson and other gamblers were arrested included a deck of marked cards, which are a marvel of their kind. The faro box, as far as the detectives at headquarters could discover, was "straight," though the springs seemed to be a trifle weak. The marked cards gave the dealer, providing he was a clever manipulator, an absolute advantage over the player.

On the margin of each card was a tiny speck, or two specks, or three specks. No ordinary inspection would reveal the presence of these specks on



MARKING PLAYING CARDS.
(Cut Illustrates Method Used by New York Gamblers.)

the cards. The dealer must have eyes like a hawk to read them. All the ten spots have two specks on the vertical margin close to the corner.

The nines have two specks an eighth of an inch from the corner, the eight spots two specks a quarter of an inch from the corner; the seven spots have three specks; the six spots have one speck a quarter of an inch from the corner; the five spots one eighth of an inch from the corner; the four spots one speck in the center.

The kings have two specks in the center of the vertical margin, the queens two specks an eighth of an inch from the center. The aces have one speck in the center, the deuces one speck an eighth of an inch from the center, and the threes one speck a quarter of an inch from the center.

In dealing the cards the crooked operator could work out the finest edge of the cards under the top one and read them by the specks on the margin.

ORIGIN OF HIS TITLE.

How First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne Became a Full-Fledged Colonel.

The first assistant postmaster general is commonly addressed as "Col." Robert Wynne. He is not a military man, but, as he claims a judicially indorsed right to the title, the use made of the same by himself and by others is possibly legitimate. On one occasion he was called as a witness in a damage suit. The subpoena referred to him as "Col. Robert J. Wynne." The lawyer to whose cause Mr. Wynne's testimony was adverse was disposed to be sarcastic at the expense of the witness.

"You have been summoned as 'Col.' Robert J. Wynne," said the law-



COL. ROBERT J. WYNNE.
(First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.)

yer. "What military service have you ever done?"

"None whatever, but you cannot hold me responsible for the way your subpenas are made out."

"Where did you get that title of 'colonel'?"

"I submit, your honor," said Wynne, turning to the court, "that a residence of 25 years in Washington is enough to entitle me to that rank."

"It certainly is," returned the court, and from that moment Mr. Wynne's right to adorn his name with an inspiring prefix has never been questioned.

The Same Old Story.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C. For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

FAMOUS OLD HIGHWAY.

Cumberland Road, Constructed Nearly One Hundred Years Ago, Still in Fair Condition.

The most remarkable highway built in the United States early in the century was the so-called Cumberland road, which was to extend from Cumberland, Md., through southwestern Pennsylvania, over the Alleghany mountains to the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., and then on to St. Louis. It was so well constructed that it is a good road to-day. Henry Clay was its projector and chief supporter, and his services in its behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. We are told by letters written at that period that "there were sometimes 20 gayly-painted four-horse coaches each way daily. The cattle and sheep were never out of sight, and canvas-covered wagons were drawn by six or twelve horses."

On this great road, which eventually passed into the hands of the states through which it runs, the government expended no less a sum than \$7,000,000. Within a mile of it on either side the country was a wilderness, but on the highway itself the traffic was as dense as in the main street of a large town. Ten miles an hour was the usual speed for coaches. From Baltimore to Wheeling ran lines of freight wagons which carried ten tons, drawn by 12 horses, and with wheels ten feet in diameter.

When Charles Dickens visited America in 1842, he traveled by stage coach from Cleveland to Sandusky, O. Describing his experience, he wrote:

"At one time we were all thrown together in a heap at the bottom of the coach, and at another we were crushing our heads against the roof. Now the coach was lying on the tails of the two wheelers, and now it was rearing up in the air. The driver, who certainly got over the ground in a manner quite miraculous, so twisted and turned the team, in forcing a passage corkscrew fashion through the bogs and swamps, that it was a common circumstance, on looking out of the window, to see the coachman with the ends of a pair of reins in his hands, apparently driving nothing, and the leaders staring unexpecting at one from the back of the coach, as if they had some idea of getting up behind. A great portion of the way was over what is called 'a corduroy road,' which is made by throwing trunks of trees into a marsh and leaving them to settle there. The very slightest of the jolts with which the ponderous carriage fell from log to log was enough, it seemed, to have dislocated all the bones in the human body. It would be impossible to experience a similar set of sensations in any other circumstances, unless perhaps in attempting to go up to the top of St. Paul's in an omnibus."

This description serves to illustrate the condition of our country roads, generally speaking, as they were 25 years ago, except in a few wealthy communities. There has been a wonderful change since then.—Pearson's Magazine.

"I am using a box of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets and find them the best thing for my stomach I ever used," says T. W. Robinson, Justice of the Peace, Loomis, Mich. These Tablets not only correct disorder of the stomach but regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents per box, for sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

References: First National Bank, New York; Towns Represented:—Bollwood, Altoona, Holl

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting from a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cure it effected." For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

Windsor House, W. H. Butler, Proprietor, 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. (Opposite P. R. R. Depot Entrance) Called for All Trains Rooms, 25 and 50c. Good Meals, 25c Good accommodations.

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